EUROPE.

Gladstone and the Referm Movement.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND MEXICO.

TURKEY AND THE INSURGENT CANDIATES.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOEF ON THE RUSSO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre Sept. 15, arrived hero yesterday. We receive by her three days later

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BEL GLADSTONE AND THE REFORM LEAGUEFrom 1-Opinione National, Sept. 16.

The language of the leading members of the Reform
League at their late meetings, and, on the other hand, the consider and the words of Mr. Gladstone, on several recent occasiders, have placed both the League proclaimed universal suffrage,
and Mr. Gladstone declared against accepting it. To put an
end to this state of things, the League has sent a deputation
to Mr. Gladstone, naking him formally to assist at a great
meeting to take place on the 26th inst. This was done to obtain from him an explicit avowal of his opinions on the diepoted point.

meeting to take place on the 3ch list. Instead when being him an explicit arowal of his opinions on the disputed point.

The interview was st a very friendly character, and the deputation left Mr. Gladstone satisfied with his explanation of the motives which findances him to refuse to take a direct part in the movement. We find also in The Daily Telegraph which continues to be the organ of the ex Chancellon, the following remarks on the motives which have guided his conduct:

"Mr. Gladstone cannot form an absolite alliance with the National Reform League. The statesman who is in power or who has been in power, and who without doubt will be again, cannot pat himself at the head of a political agitation without losing his influence and making it very difficult for him to discharge acceptably the high duties of office. A man of strong convictions case in all bonesty, and without sacrificing his dignity, take upon himself the mission of exponding and advocating unblied dectrines in aid of which he seeks the support of the popular will. But the work of the expositor and the Professor is altogether distinct from that of the practical statesman, and we cannot seek to unite these two characters without doing injury to both. A Minister of the Crown cannot be required to play the part of an apostle of proselytism. Here the position is clearly defined. In the Reform movement, Mr. Bright will be the great apostle, and Mr. Gladstone continues, and all the meetings adopt resolutions in layor of universal suffrage, with vote by ballot.

ontiones, and all the meetings adopt inversal suffrage, with vote by ballot.

FRANCE.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Moniteur says: By a decree of the 26th of July, the Emperor of Mexico intrusted the portfolio of War to Gen. Ormont of the expeditionary corps, and that of Finances to M. Frial. Military Commissary. The military duties of these two officers being incompatible with the responsibilities of the new functions sought to be imposed upon them, they have not been authorized to accept them.

THE CONVENTION WITE MEXICO.

From The Opinion Nationals of Sept 15.

The Convention with Mexico, published in the Moniteur of resterday, aithough signed by M. De La Valette, Minister of statering, has been in resility concluded by Mn. Drouyn de Libnys, since on the 18th of July the latter had not yet resigned. This convention, we regret to say, seems to fall abort of the object simed at by the two governments, and contains elements of danger and complications to which we believe it to be our daty to call public situation.

This treaty concedes to France half the receipts of the suamom bouses of the ports located on the Gulf of Mexico, and a fourth in all the ports of the Pacific Ocean. If the concession but a fourth of the receipts in the harbors of the Pacific, it is because the other three-fourths are stready mortgaged; so that the Mexicon Government will not get anything from these ports. It will not get much more in the Gulf of Mexico, because if we are to receive 50 per cent. 40 per cent being altered your considerable to be declared of the Spanish English debt, there will remain 1 per cent, that is to say, the equivalent of mothing to the Mexicona Government. Now the custom houses having been the principal part of its revenue, the question occurs: What will the aforesaid government have to live stoon beneates? This, of course, is a question which we will not undertake to solve.

down the treaty. With this article nothing is ended. Vainly shall we have redembarked our troops and brought them buck to Ecrope. Our flag remains, that is to say France is still engaged. Abandoning the soil of Mexico, we leave upon it the germ of our complications and perhaps a new expedition.

If Mexican agents had been intrusted with the collection, we would have ron but one risk, the certainty of not being paid. This would certainly have been a misfortane which was, however, susceptible of being appreciated, estimated and reckoned.

was, however, susceptible of being appreciated, estimated and reckoned.

But the position which is made for us by this treaty is far more serious, because it conceals a certain peril, unknown in its form, unlimited in its bearing.

Can, instact, the position of the Custom-House officers we shall leave in Vera Cruz and Tampico after the withdrawal of ear troops be easily imagined? Who will protect them?

Is it Maximilian? But if he could not keep Tampico, how will be protect the agents we will leave in thet city?

And if Maximilian abdicates, will the Government which will take his place and which will find the Exchequer empty, leave quietly toe French Custom House officers pocket half the revenue of the Custom-House in write of an agreement they will have not signed nor acknowledged.

On the other kand, shall we permit our agents, placed under the protection of the Franch flag, to be insulted? Shall we allow the funds which belong to us in write of the convention of the State of the other hands? But if we have no more troops in Maxico, how shall we protect them? After having recalled our army, shall we be compelled to send another?

All this it must be seen, is perfectly impracticable; it is the

PEUSSIA.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. The Kremiteitung says: "If we are correctly in-

The Kremicitum says: "If we are correctly informed the Government will reply to the rejection, on the part of the Chamber of Deputies, of the project of a loan by the dissolution of this Assembly."

EEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ELECTOR OF HESSE-CASSEL AND THE BURE OF NASSAU.

It is announced on good authority that negotiations have been opened with the Elector of Hosse and the Duke of Nassau for the formal cession of their right of sovereignty, on the condition of the restitution of at least a portion of their personal property.

condition of the Perinates

sonal property.

EEUsa-GREIZ JOINS THE NORTHERN CONFEDERATION.

Sonsi property.

ERUSS-GREIZ JOINS THE NORTHERN CONFEDERATION.

In the principality of Reuss-Greiz the Princess-Regent Carolins is about to resign power into the hands of her son, who will be proclaimed of full age, under the title of Heavy XXII, although he is not yet '!l years old. This young man is believed to be entirely devoted to the Prussian policy.

ANOTHER VISTO OF RISMARK TO BLARRITZ.

Le Temps believes that the circular sent to the diplomatic agouts of France by the Marquis de la Valette. Interior Minister of Foreign Affaira, will shortly be published. The tendency of this document is said to be eminently pacific.

A letter from Berlin, addressed to the same journal, says that Bismark will pay a visit to Blarrits immediately after the prorogation of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, which will take place at the end of the month
VISIT OF THE PRUSSIAN KING TO SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The King of Prussia is expected about the same time in the Duchles of Holstoin and Schleswig. He intends to spend several days at Altona, Kiel, Flensbourg, Gottorp and Schleswig.

The Minitelpality of Altona are making great preparations to receive him.

THE REGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Debat says: "The fourth Conference took tlace yesterday between Count Wimpfien and Gen. Menabres. The French Embassador took a very active part these negotiations. Gen. Menabres had aiready received from the Cabinet the assurance that there would be no opposition to removing the sequestration which, since 1860, has been timposed upon all the Italian possessions, fixed and movable, of the imperial family of Austria.

FLORENCE. Sept. 13, 1866.

the imperial family of Austria.

A telegram from Vienna, dated to-day, states that the Austrian and Italian plenipotentiaries are agreed upon all points with the exception of the debt. It is believed that Austria will accept the preceduts of the Treaty of Zurich as a guide in this matter, without any restriction, agreeably to the treaties concluded by her with Prussia and France, and that only the special debt of Venice will be charged to Italy as was the case in 1859 with that of Lombandy. It is hoped that the signature of the treaty of peace will take place within a very few days.

The FRANCO-ROMAN LEGION.

The Marseilles Semaptore visites that (ien, Aureile de Palg-

diries, commanding the Ninth Military Division, presided on Sunday, the 9th inst., at the transfer of the Roman Legion, which has been lately formed in France. The transfer was made to M. de Curten, General-in-Chief of the Papul army, who was accompanied by two staff-officers. The legion is composed of 1,000 men, commanded by French officers.

THE PLEUSICITE IN VENETIA.

A Florence correspondent of the Patric says that the Italian Government intends to recall, before the plebiscite takes place, the commissioners seet to Venetia during the armistice. The Cabinet of Florence wishes, by this measure, to assure complete liberty of voting to the population o' Venetia.

TURKEY.
INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS EXTENDING INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS EXTENDING.

Margetiles, Sept 13, 1866.

Letters from Athens of the 6th announce that many villages of Upper Epirus, on the frontiers of Albania, inhabited by Tarks have revoited against the exactions of the foveriment. A body of 3,000 insurgents had attacked the foreign of the foreign of the continuous troops, killing 11 and wounding 250. The movement was spreading in Epirus, 1,500 volunteers having joined the first heavers.

A deputation had gone to Corfu to carry to the diplomatic corps the complaints of the inhabitants. The Ministers of Prussia and England had left in order to verify the statements of the carry to the statements.

RUSSIA.

INSURRECTION IN THE CAUCASUS.

The insurrection in the Caucasus continue. A letter from Oldess and they Cerrespondance Goderale of Vienne, dated August 2s, says: We learn that the Caucasian population in the neighborhood of Sochumkain is in open revolt against the Government. An imperial ukses offered to Caucasus recently the abolition of serfage. In a tour made by Col. Cognard, Commandant of Sochumkain, to announce to the proprietors and the peasants this imperial decision, the people, strange to say, showed the greatest discontent at the proposition; they threw themselves upon him, and murdered both him and nis secort, who attempted to defend him. Two Cossacks, who succeeded in escaping, carried to Sochumkain the news of the revolt, and the inhabitants of the clip field to twe steamboats and other ships in the harbor, in order to avoid the real of the revolt. The city was in fact soon after reduced to ashes by the rebels. It is believed at Odessa that the rebels have retreated to the mountains, and the Governor General of Caucasus, Prince Mirski Swistoppik, has concentrated a force of about 14,000 men to pursue them.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

Translated for the New York Translated in the Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the following address:

GISTICHENEN: Our friends from across the Atlantic understand the sentiments with which their presence among us and the object of their visit inspire us. These sentiments have been expressed to tacen in all gradiations of the social scale—where mind illustrates thought, as well as where the heart knows only a primitive tongue. They have recounted like the echo of a single voice, to which mine can but add little.

An exceptional act, unique in history, by which Congress has conveyed a message of affection to our sovereign; the child decide of the person who has been charged with it and whose high distinction, oatin dignity united to a warnth of beart we have been able to appreciate, the skillful courage of those who have co

baving been the principal part of its revenue, the question occurs: What will the aforesaid government have to live upon bereafter! This, of course, is a question which we will not undertake to solve.

There is another circumstance worthy of notice. The Convention allows us 50 per cent of the produce of the Castom-House in the Gulf of Mexico. Now, out of the three principal ports lecated on that Gulf, Manamoros, Tampico and Vera Cruz, two, Matamoros and Tampico, do not say longer belong to Maximilian. Tampico, especially, fell into the hands of the Jariato on the lat of August, the day following the signature of the Convention. Must we conquer'it again?

Has everything goes to show, Maximilian is compelled to abdicate, what will be the value of the present Convention to the moceoching Government?

But the point, undoubtedly the most defective and dangerous of the treaty of the 30th of July, is the disposition contained in Article's stating that

"The collection of the flag of France."

This arrangement alone would be sufficient to make us condem the treaty. With this article nothing is ended. Vainly the flag of the convention of the duties, mentioned in article lat, will be made at Vera Cruz and Tampico by special agents piaced under the protection of the flag of France."

This arrangement alone would be sufficient to make us condem the treaty. With this article nothing is ended. Vainly the convention of the duties, mentioned in article is, will be made at Vera Cruz and Tampico ob special agents piaced under the protection of the flag of France."

This arrangement alone would be sufficient to make us condemnt the treaty of the 30th this article nothing is ended. Vainly the convention of the duties, mentioned in article is, will be made at Vera Cruz and Tampico observed and flag of the convention to a flag of the convention of the flag of France."

This arrangement alone would be sufficient to make us condemnt to the proceeding flag of the convention of the duties, mentioned in article is, will be made at Vera C

about its concentration.

cause it requires no efforts to give effect to an attraction at once spontaneous and reciprocal.

Another notive that induces me to declare emphatically my appreciation of this alliance is that it is neither a menace nor a perit to any one. It does not cerve ut inspiration from covetousness or from any sinister design. God has given to the two countries such ounditions of existence that their grand internal life is enough for them. The United States of America are invunerable with them. This state of things does not depend solely upon the fact that the barrier of the ocean keeps them out of European conflicts, but upon the personal character of the citaters. America cannot experience any evil except what she makes for herself.

We have clothed with mourning the sad pages of recent history. We have witnessed with profound regret the conflict between the brothers of the North and the brothers of South; but we have always had faith in the final triumph of the Union, and the efforts of the President to bring about a

South; but we have always had faith in the final trimoph of the Union, and the efforts of the President to Bring about a durable consolidation have all our sympathies. In this connection, gentlemen, I may be permitted to find also a certain analogy between the two countries. Russia, from her geographical position, cannot be drawn into European complications: the chances of war might bring recerses upon us. Nevertheless, I think that the same invulnerability exists equally for Itussia, as she has always shown at those times when the digoity and the honor of the country have been seriously menaced; for then, as in every crisis of our history, the true power of Russia has always shown at those times when the digoity upon the extent of her territory, or upon the number of solely upon the extent of her territory, or upon the number of her population; but it proceeds from that indissolable bond which unites the sovereign and the nation, and which places in his hands all the material and intellectual resources of the country, as are centered in him to day every sestiment of love and devotion.

I thank you, gentleman, for the indulgence with which you

and devotion.

I thank you, gentleman, for the indulgence with which you have listened to me, and I only regret that the sentiments which animate us all on this occasion should have found so imperfect an expression. Before concluding, let me say that I do not wish to leave a blank in these proceedings with which our American friends will represent us if I forget to consecrate a few words of respect to the memory of President Lincoln, of that noble citizen who sacrificed his life in the ful-

colu. of that noble citizen who sacrificed his life in the fulfilment of his duty.

With your permission I will here propose a toast to the
prespecity of the United States; to the success of the President's work of pacification; to Mr. Fox, to whom has been confided a trust that could not have been placed in better hands;
to Capts. Murray and Beaumont, whose intrepidicy and skill
have assured the success of a long voyage, and to all those
collectively who have been sharers of it. I would not be
guilty of the ingratitude of forgetting the actual representative of the United States among us, who has constantly given
us proofs of his affection to Russin.

When cur friends from America return to their country I
wish them to take with them and preserve the sentiments that
they leave behind with us; that they say to their country men,
that a great nation will never forget the proof of sympathy
offered to its sovereign; that it will never forget that there
happened in the history of the two countries a time when we
and our American friends lived the same life; when they
shared our pangs as they associated themselves with our joys.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. Mr. McGee, Minister of the Agricultural Department, delivered the inaugural address at the Exhibition to-day, the burden of which was that the Canadas could not be coerced into annexation. The Agricultural Exhibition was far from a success.

A Fenian was arrested, but released on a writ of habeas corpus.

The Manufacturers' League organized to-night and nominated the Hon. Issue Buchanan as Chairman. Speeches were made, energetically demanding that the late tariff be restored. Many friends of this measure sub-

late tariff be restored. Many friends of this measure subscribed money in order to agitate the matter.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

TORONTO, C. W., Sept. 27.—Several regiments, both of regulars and volunteers, are ordered to go into camp at St. Johns, near the Vermont line. All the Government clerks in the different dopartments have been enrolled into a civil service regiment. All the general orders issued will be carried into effect in the event of the Volunteer, Militia being called out.

issued will be carried into effect in the event of the Volunteer Militia being called out.

MONTREAL Sept. 27, 1866.

The camp near St. John, C. E., is to be formed on the 29th. Certainly the force to be placed in it is to observe the frontier of Missisquoi and Huntington, and is to be under the command of Col. Elrington of the army. The force is to consist of half of the 23d regiment, the regular battalion of Rifles, (at present in this city), the Victoria Rifles and the regular Volunteer Artillery under Col. Pihon; in all a corps of about 2,000 men.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The Directors of the Central Rail-road met here to-day, but only routine business was trans-acted. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866. AGRICULTURE. MEXICO.

THE FRENCH TROOPS EVACUATE MAZATLAN-A FIGHT BETWEEN THE LIBERALS AND THE FRENCH-A LIBERAL FORCE MARCHES ON UREZ AND GIVES THE PEOPLE NO QUARTER. San Francisco, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866.

The steamer Centinental, which arrived from Mazatlan to-day, brings news that the French troops and men-ofwar had left Guaymas, which was in the quiet possession of the Liberals.

Letters dated Mazatlan, Sept. 19, say there was a severe

fight at Palos Prietas between the French and the Liberals, under Corona, in which the former lost 300 killed and wounded, and the latter 250. The French retired to Maz-

A severe fight also occurred on the 4th instant, at Guadalupe, in which the Imperial Gen. Lamberg was killed, his body hung to a tree, and any one who attempted to cut it down threatened with death.

The Liberal Gen. Martinez, on the same day, moved on the garrison at Uroz, numbering 300 men, and surprised and cut them to pieces, giving them no quarter.

Pesquera, who had occupied Hermosillo, left on the approach of the French forces, carrying off many wagons loaded with provisions. Col. Foster, who commanded the forces sent against Pesquera, was so mortified at the resultofthe expedition that he blew out his brains.

Guaymas was illuminated on the evening of the 14th. Gen. Martinez took possession of the city the next day, and issued a proclamation guaranteeing protection to all who remained quietly at home.

The United States steamer Saranac arrived from Guaymas the same day.

To the great delight of the people the French were expected to evacuate Mazatlan in October. Sonora is said to be in undisturbed possession of the Liberals.

PITTSBURGH.

GRAND WIND UP OF THE UNION DEMONSTRATION-A SPLENDID PARADE AND AN ENTHUSIASTIC CONVEN-

special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866.
THE CLOSING DAY OF THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

To-day saw the winding up of the soldiers' great Con vention. It has been a great holiday in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country; business was almost entirely sus-pended. Most of the stores and the numerous founderies were closed. Extra trains were run on all the railroads leading into the city and they were crowded with people from neighboring counties. Although the Convention from neighboring counties. Although the Convention adjourned sing die yesterday, very few of the delegates returned home. All felt so happy over the great success of the Convention, that they would gladly remain in Pittsburgh much longer, if possible. The welcome has been as universal as it has been cordial, and the boys in blue know how to appreciate it.

THE GRAND PARADE.

The last of the public demonstrations in honor of the soldiers was the procession of to-day. It is impossible in a brief dispatch to give a just account of so grand and successful an affair. It was one hour and a half in passing, and was everywhere greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. It represented every trade, industry and association in the city and suburbs.

THE GREAT MEETING.

On the West Commons of Aliegheny City, where the mammoth wigwam is erected, there was assembled an immense throng numbering several thousands. Soon it augmented to a mass of at least 20,000 men, women and children. The weather was superb. Gen. Cochrane introduced Gen. Banks from the "illiminated acres of Massachusetts," as a citizen who brought to lay at their feet both civic fame and military glory. Gen. Banks made a long speech, the only noteworthy point of which was a long speech, the only noteworthy point of which was a long speech, the only issae was whether the people of the country or the enemies of the country are entitled to its government. He denied that the political or social quantity of the negro was in the canvass, although the Republican party desired to see the day, and would try to hasten it when all men should be equal before the law. He said that the enemy had already struck its colors, and for a proof of it he referred to The Herald's last summer sault, to The Times's lecturing The Tribune for not being true to the Union cause—a statement which produced a shout of laughter—and to the fact that The World was printing Heecher's semions. He said he expected that The News would soon offer Fred Douglass an editornal chair, although he thought Fred would decline it. As he was speaking, cheers from another stand announced the strivial of Gen. Butler, and a large portion of the audience rushed to hear him, but he made only a brief speech, as he was to leave for Washington, in this State, to make a speech to-night. After Gen. Butler had retired, Gen. Straight of Indiana and others addressed the immense audience. The Nees would soon offer Fred Douglass an editorial chair, although he thought Fred would decline it As he was such that the special part of Gen. Butler, and a large portion of the audience rished to hear him, but he made only a brief speech, as he was to leave for Washington, in this State, to make a speech to-night. After Gen. Butler had retired, Gen. Straight of Indiana and others addressed the immense audience.

INCIDENTS.

The grand procession of to-day was exclusively a citizens affair. The boys in teens here seem to be as loyal as the boys in blue. As I was buying a Copperhead sheet this morning, a newsboy rushed up and warned me: "Say mister, that's a Dimocratic paper." On the Speaker's stand at the wigwam, a newsboy kept shouting, "Here's years, Revolution areas." A man in the crowd asked for a

the boys in blue. As I was buying a Copperhead sheet this morning, a newsboy rushed up and warned me: "Say, mister, that's a Dimocratic paper." On the Speaker's stand at the wigwam, a newsboy kept shouting, "Here's your Republican paper." A man in the crowd asked for a Democratic paper." Get out," shouted the loyal newsboy, "I would n't disgrace my policy by carrying yer 1 Dimocratic papers." Thus, as the men are all right, and the women the same, only more so, and as the newsboys are so patriotic, Pennsylvania may be pronounced good for 30,000 majority.

for 30,000 majority.
ADDRESSES TO THE PROPLE AT NIGHT. PITTSBURGH, Sept. 57—midaight.—Speeches have been nade in the St. Charles and Monongahela Hotels, and on he ballustrates to crowds in the streets, by several officers

to-night.

Gen. Rush C. Hawkins of New-York, Col. W. L. Green
of Lonisiana, Gen. Devens of Massachusetts. Capt. Hinton of Kansas, and some others, introduced the subject of

npartial suffrage. Gen. Hawkins said that when, during the war, we sought

and was answered with the most many emphasis. He de-dared that we ought not to allow politicians to tranmed sustain no office-eeckers by their votes. Any party that ignored the issue of impartial suffrage would deservedly

Col. Green said that Louisiana had seen the horrors of war, and was now experiencing the horrors of peace. That within the last sixty days there had been more men killed and wounded in the streets of New-Orieans, in fighting for the Union, than had fallen in defending the city in the four years of war. Two years aga there were only six white men in New-Orieans who were in favor of negro suffrage; one year ago there were 4,000; now there are 10,000. By no other method could a loyal commonwealth be constructed in Louisiana. We are bound to have it. (Cheers.) These declarations in favor of universal suffrage were enthusiastically cheered by the immense crowd.

Capt. Hinton made an earnest appeal for the colored loyalists and was received with decided favor.

Gen. Divins eloquently upheld Congress and especially demonreed the President for his insolent declaration that he could have made himself Dictator. He announced hunself as unequivocally in favor of extending to all loyal men, without distinction of race, equal rights in the courts and

distinction of race, equal rights in the courts and allot-box. This avowal was also cheered by the That the boys in blue will enthusiastically sustain Congress when it enfranchises their brave comrades of the South—the Black boys in blue—no one who has felt the pulse of this grand and glorious Convention either doubts or desires.

doubts or desires.

Dozens of speeches have been delivered to-night, and and they are still kept up with unabated enthusiasm.

Nothing ever equaled it. MEETING OF SURVIVORS FROM REBEL PRISONS. MERTING OF SURVIVORS FROM REBEL PRISONS,

PITTSBURGH, Taursday, Sept. 27, 1866.

A meeting of returned prisoners from a number of the
States was held after the adjournment of the Soldier's
Convention, when an Association of "Rebel Prison Survivors' was organized, by the election of A. D. Straight
as chairman. This evening a Constitution and Circular

as chairman. This evening a Constitution and Circular was adopted, as follows:

We, the survivors of thousands of loyal men, who have been incarcerated in Southern prisons, desirous of forming a society for the purpose of collecting materials for a history of the imprisonment, and affording aid to those of their number who have been rendered helpless by Rebel barbarity, and renewing and perpetuating the friendship cemented by motual suffering, have initiated such as organization.

A meeting of returned prisoners was held at Pittsburgh, September 26, at which meeting the Association of Rebel Prison Survivors was organized by choosing Gen, A. D. Streight of Indiana President, and a Vice-President from each State represented. A beginning having been thus made, an appeal to our late comrades in prison to join us it making this Association co-extensive with our country to this end. Let each returned prisoner put himself into communication with the Vice-President appointed for the State to which he belongs, and be enrolled as a member of the branch association of his State. Those becoming members will aid in collecting such information as will be useful in compiling a history of Rebel prisons, and especially in relation to those of their fellow prisoners whose fate is unknown to their friends at home. With such purposes in view we feel assured that our fel-lowprisoners generally will join us in carrying them into effect, using means conducive to that end.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Sept. 27 —The following is the day cal-dar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, September 28: No. 4—Metropolitan Excise cases, Nos. 376, 980, 28 22 20, 31,

THE QUEENS COUNTY FAIR. OPENING DAY.

MINEOLA, Long Island, Sept. 27, 1866 The Queens County Agricultural Society is now celerating its Twenty-fifth Anniversary at this place, and we heatily congratulate it upon at last having a permanent hene. The town of Hempstead generously donated the Secret 40 acres of their plain land, and about eight weeks ago its efficient Secretary. John Harrold, assisted by Samel T. Taber, President, and Benjamin D. Hicks, legin inclosing the ground and erecting buildings, stalls, &c., and now the whole is complete with a fine permanent iall of 8,000 square feet in the form of a Greek cross (t), for the display of fruits, flowers, vegetables, grain, donestic articles, etc. The farmers in the neighborhood ook hold with commendable zeal, and in one day volunarily carted 60,000 feet of lumber to the grounds, while retiemen little accustomed to labor seized spades and vent to digging post-holes. We commend their example to those itinerant societies who trust to borrowing a tent to erect at one place one year and somewhere else another, with little or no shelter for stock. Here there are extensive covered stalls and sheds for live stock, while life nembers have erected many substantial sheds under which interest in their horses and carriages. At present only 36 acres are inclosed with a tight fence, nine feet high. There is a fine half mile track, 33 feet wide, of an oval form, for showing the horses upon, and the land being entirely level, no grading was required, and the nature of the soil is such that even after the very heavy rain of yesterday and last night the track was in very good condition to-day. It is designed to ornament the grounds with deciduous and evergreen trees, and if not already, the Queens County Agricultural Society soon will possess the finest grounds in the country.

The exhibition to-day was a success every way. The crowd of visitors was very large, but we did not learn the money receipts. Of life members 270 came forward upon the opening day and enrolled themselves at \$10 per head, so that it is evidently a success in a pecuniary point of view. More than 2,000 entries of all kinds were made, among which were the agricultural implements usually seen, the largest display of which was made by a Nevyrok loues. Besides these there were portable fences, Society 40 acres of their plain land, and about eight weeks ago its efficient Secretary, John Harrold, assisted by

mported stock.

The show of sheep was not large, Long Island not being twool country. Southdowns predominated, and there were seme very good ones among them.

The swine department was well filled with some very arge Chester whites, and several of the Berkshire, Essex

The swine department was well filled with some very large Chester whites, and several of the Berkshire, Essex and native breed.

There was a very fine show of poultry, embracing the fancy Black Spanish, Bramah, White Leghorn, Bolton Gray Bantam and other fowls, with a large collection of ducks and seese; also, rabbits, &c. An attractive coop of fowls was a bantam with three quails, which she had hatched and was rearing. They are now nearly grown.

Probably Queens County never made a better display of horses, and that is saying a good deal for this proverbial horse county, with its two prominent race courses. A portion of these were examined and shown upon the track, but a majority of them are to be exhibited to-merrow.

Prominent in the Hall was the fine display of apples and pears, with a good show of hot-house grapes, but the hardy or out-door sorts were nearly wanting. This is not as it should be, for it is certain that good native grapes can be and are grown in the country. A basket of 20 Duchesse d'Angouleme pears, grown by George R. Underhill of Matinicock, were the finest we have ever seen, of 19, 18, 17, &c., oz.—the 20 weighing 22 lb. They were grown on young dwarf trees, the soil made very rich and well cultivated. Single specimens have been shown of larger size, but we have yet to learn so large a number of this size grown by one man. Among others, Isaac Hicks and sons showed 20 varieties of fine apples and 40 of pears.

The farmers and market gardeners made a splendid show of vegetables, such as a sugar beet of 24 lb, six Rutabaga termips weighing 88] h, with large collections.

The farmers and market gardeners made a splendid show of vegetables, such as a sugar beet of 24 lb, six Rutabaga termips weighing 88; h, with large collections of mammoth pumpkins, squashes, egg plants, cabbages, watermelons, &c. Corn and wheat tye appeared to good solvantage, with some really superior collections.

In the flower line I. Hicks & Sors showed some fine double balsams, rinnias, Chinese pinks, &c., while A. G. B

DUTCHESS COUNTY FAIR. From Our Own Correspondent.
Washington Hollow, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866.

The exercises of the third day of the exhibition of the Dulebess County Agricultural Society are progressing finely. The terrible storm of yesterday has been followed by a cloudless sky, a bracing nor'west wind, and as a consequence a great rush of people. It is estimated that there are at least

ten thousand persons present. The race track is in good condition, the prevailing high wind having dried up the mud rapidly. The attendance thereabouts is immense though no extensive trais of speed will take place to-day.

Theres are here without number, as many an unfortunate individual can truly testify. Last night one man was robbed of \$50, another jost \$50, and a third lost his gold watch and chain. But reaks the boldest thief I have yet seen was one that atoed at the dimine-room door at Wheeler's Hotel, collecting a dellar a head from all who entered. Before he was detected he had managed to obtain nearly \$50, and with that amount made good his escape. A tellow named Cramsey stole a team of horses from here yesterday, and, proceeding to Poughkeepsie with them, loaded his wagon with human beings at a quarter a head to bring them to the Fair. After he had started out to return, and when a short distance from the city he was overhauled by the police and is now is Jaft. The show of agricultural implements is certainly fine, the Buckeye Mower of Adrance, Platt & Co., or so count of it's having received the grand gold medal at the State Fair, attracting universal attention. Flows, rakes, thrashing machines, fanning mills, &c., are visible, and knots of farmers are congregated about them. The great attraction to-day, however, are the horses, and to morrow the interest in such matter generally will be increased greatly. In fact, County fairs are made up of horse trots now-adays, the time of the judges being taken up entirely in such matters.

RICHMOND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR

SECOND DAY. The attendance at the New Dorp Club Grounds yesterday was a considerable improvement on that of the day internal arrangements. The large tent under which were exhibited the vegetables fruit and flowers was blown down, deing considerable damage. Under the fallen tent lay a con-tosed chaotic mass of vegetables and flowers which occupied

deing considerable dumage. Under the fallen tent lay a contract chaotic mass of vegetables and flowers which occupied considerable time to arrange in their appropriate places, but at 10 o'clock everything was in position.

The first day there were no cattle on exhibition, but by yesterdar noon quite a number had arrived consisting of Aiderney and Jersey cows, short-horned bulls and several mammoth hogs. A twin pair of yearing bullocks attracted considerable attention. During the afternoon there was a trot between horses belonging to Messra. Ellis, Simonson and Bennst, for a premium of \$25, best three in five, over a three-quarter mile track, which was won by Sheriff Ellis's lorse Cayascutas in three straight heats. Following the race Mr. Insile executed some hazardous feats on the tight-rope at an elevation of 50 feet.

After Leslie had withdrawn, there was a general parade of lorses and equipages, many very fast animals being exhibited.

horses and equipages, many very fast animals being exhibited. The fair will continue until Saurday, the programme having been changed in consequence of the atorm. To-morrow there will be a very fine trot if also weather is favorable. Commodre Vanderbilt and Robert Bonner are expected to be present. date Vanderbilt and Robert Boner are expected to be present. The 1 o'clock boat from Whitehall connects with the cars at Vanderbilt's Landing. Taking into consideration that this is the first fair of the Society, it is a decided success. Several more articles will be contributed to-day.

From Our Special Correspondent.

The morning opened with rain; by 9 o'clock it increased to a storm. The disappointment and discomfort were great. It is impossible to visit the various objects, the large hall is the only place of refuge; the crowd there is not large In this condition of affairs I will give you an account of fruitgrowing in orchard-houses.

Prederick Seits, a brewer in Easton, has on exhibition 24 varieties of peach trees and some nectarines growing in pots and loaded with fruit. The pots are from 12 to 14 inches tall and have a capacity of about 5 gallons, while the trees are

and have a capacity of about 5 gallons, while the trees are from to 25 to 4 feet high. Each pot has an opening of one-third in the bottom.

The orchard house, usually a lean-to, should be not less than 14 feet wide and as long as one pleases; it is similar to a cold grapery. The lower side is 4; feet, the upper 12 feet high. Mr. Seitz's is 44 feet long and holds so trees. The pot stands over a place which first is a hole made by digring out a few shovels full of earth and then filled with rich soil, usually compost. In this fibrour roots will form, descending through the pot, as the soil, in the grit is not cufficient to preduce fruit. The exhibition of horses did not composed as the pot is not cufficient to preduce fruit. The exhibition of horses did not composed as the processors.

FAIR.

The stamer Michigan left Cleveland, Ohio, for Eric, Pa., on 35th inst.

The Xavy Department has received information of the arrival of the United States steamer Mahakak from Thuppier, via the Rio Grande, and Galveston. at Ponsacola, on the 21st inst.

The twenty-sixth annual Fair of the Fairfield Commander Cushman, commanding the Mahaska reports that American interests have not suffered by violence from either of the contending parties in Mexico, and that no vessels of wax of the Imperialists had appeared off Thuppiers or the Rio Grande, and no apprehensions of a blockage were enters.

When the fruit is ripe the pot is tipped on one side, and these fibrous roots are cut off. This is done that the wood of the tree may harden and the fruit buds develop themselves, otherwise the tree would continue to grow and produce a mass only of green soft-wood.

In the Fall the pots are put away close together in a corner, heaped up with dry sell, tan, or sand. It is a rood way to dig a trench; place in it the pots and cover them up with soil, but not any of the branches. The point simed at is, to keep them quite dry, subject to no change and to exclude the sunlight with some covering. The air should be cold—frost is to be avoided, though it will do no hurt if the roots and trees are dry. A cellar sufficiently large would be a good place.

Mr. Seitz thinks, it would be a good place to have the trees alone in sheltered spots during the warm and growing season, and be intends to try it next year.

The process of planting is first to place in the bottom of the pot broken pieces of stone ware, crooked, an inch or so deep, as spaces for the roots to work down through, then soil is added in quantity according to the roots, for the tree must be set in its accustomed depth, and this soil is to be packed down with a pettle, as soild as a turngilko. Then the tree is set, the soil placed among the roots, and packed to the same hardness with the pettle, as soild as a turngilko. Then the tree is set, the soil placed among the roots, and packed to the same hardness with the pettle, it ill the work is finished. This is for the reason that when the tree bears it wants all the soil it can get, and there will be none too much.

In the Fall or early Spring, when the tree is dormant, what soil can be taken out around the trank and over the roots is removed and replaced with fresh compost.

In the Spring, siter the trees blossom, they frequently are syringed with water to kill the little red spider which aimost is invisible, otherwise it might kill the tree. Before the trees are sway in the Fall, their tranks and limbs are brus

modity. The trees on exhibition were loaded with Deanth fruit. O ye rich folks on the Prairies, take this little story to heart.

Mr. Seitz told me this: that a person who has no orchard house can raise these dwarf trees by keeping them in a cellar in Winter, and in a warm nook in the garden in Spring and Summor. A lady can raise little cherry and nectarine trees, and make folks hold up their hands on seeing her fruit. The way to do it I have told. I submit that it is good news; it seems to me wonderfully rosy, but I think it is true.

It is now nearly night. The rain has ceased, and it may clear off. It it does not, the fair will be continued for fine weather.

Elna Howe, jr., the original inventor of the sewing machine, is on the ground. He is 47 years old, in full flesh, with chubby checks. He wears very long hir, a broad brimmed hack hat, and an enormous white neck-handkerchief, like a Methodist preacher, only much more so. In conversation he is pleasant, and is an old-fashioned Yankee all over.

Mr. Howe was born in Worcester County. Mass.; his parents were in moderate circumstances only, and all the education he had was at common schools. A saw mill was across the road, there he liked to go when young, and ride on the carriage of the log. Growing offer he took a fancy to learn the machinists trade, and some of his first work was with looms, and in particell; in shattles. These gave him the first idea of making the lock-stitch in the sewing-machine. When about 22 he legan to form the general idea; it worked in his mind till he was 26, when he commenced making the first one, which he completed in nine months. Substantially, it contains the elements of all other sewing-machines. Thus, we have another instance of a self-made man, giving a tremendous shock to our system of classical education.

The day opens with a bright sun and a bracing breeze. The mad rapidly dries, and special trains come crowded with thousands which the rain of yesterday kept back. The common people, well dressed and healthy, come in vast numbers, and I have never seen so many young couples, married or going to be, at any fair. They walk, blushing, arm-in-arm or hand-in-hand. May they always deserve to be as happy.

married or going to be, at any fair. They walk, blaships, arm-in-arm or hand-in-hand. May they always deserve to be as happy.

In the center of the vast tent is an abundant and varied fountain, running over moss and rock work into a circular pool, where are ducks which ought to be dead for they are work though very exact. Around this is a beautiful grove of wook though very exact. Around this is a beautiful grove of orange, lemon and fig-trees loaded with fruit, and among them are ferns and depending vanes of a tropical character, intermixed with flowers of every hose and name.

In two outer and larger circles are tables of apples, peaches, pears and grapes, with clumps of flowers. Of apples, the largest show is by Nelson & Son, Mercer County, Western Pennsylrania, Mr. Nelson, for twenty years has been cultivating the best variety of apples; he has 300 sorts growing, and 150 on exhibition. His soil is sand stone, which gives different results from lime stone. I give what he cares most for planting. He were going to planting: First, would be the Lowell. In general planting: First, would be were wall; known Bennis and profit; Hake's Fall and Drang Don. Of grapes, the Concorl and Diana go best, but they must be on thin soil.

Wm. Johnson, Easton, has Concord, Isabella, Delawares, and Roger's No. I, which do well. The culture is in its infancy in this section. He also has lemons and figs in boxes. Of grant's Ions and Israella are here, and attract the useal attention. I am glad to learn that the loos succeeds well and the owners. I have never been at a fair where this has occurred before. I wanted to give the experience of fruit growers in different sections of the State. However, the

in vain to find the owners. I have never been at a fair where this has occurred before. I wanted to give the experience of fruit growers in different sections of the State. However, the show of fruit is not very extensive.

Of farm products there are many fine samples of flour, grain, clover seed, postnose, and all other vegetables. Here, too, I find none of the owners.

The sleep pens are filled with Cotswolds Leicesters, many Southdowns, and a variety called Imported Long Wools, and fat natives. I saw only one pen of American Merinos which was supprising. as surprising.

The show of hegs was better, and probably never was ex-

The show of hocs was better, and probably never was ex-celled for Chester Whites. Some at 8 months were very large. There is a general collection of Durhams, Devous, fat and native cattle, said to be large, but it is confessed it would have been much larger if the Fair was held at some point in the central part of the State. I learn from exhibitors that grade cows are the best milkers, and that some natives are

the central part of the State. I learn from exhibitors that grade cows are the best milkers, and that some natives are hard to excel.

Of horses the display is very large, and it is considered of great importance. There are full bloods and strains of famous stocks riching, geidings, family beasts, roadsters and the like, which do honor to the State. The trotting and running stock is a prominent feature of the Fair, and thousands of people have been attracted to the races. Yesterday, on account of bad weather, the Managers were thinking of running the Fair into next week, but on consideration they conclude to adhere to the programme of closing on Friday, because they believe the Fair will degenerate late a horse-race, to which they will not commit themselves. It is a pity they could not, like New-York, wholly dispose of racing.

In general machinery, small inventions, traces and contrivances there seems to be no end, and the exhibitors of churns, of which there seems a legion, washing machines and wringers are clamorous for attention. These make much of the fair, and but few are new.

The agricultural implements cover a larger space. There are several two house corn cultivators which may do for the Eastern States, but prairie farmers would want something better. There are some combined respers and mowers which are rough and heavy enough for a pair of elephants. But there are others, and a plenty, of excellent workmansing, great simplicity and efficiency. Of those may be mentioned the Buckeye, Balls, Wood's, the Excelsion, Kirby, &c. The difference between these is something which perhaps is important, but it requires trials and close examination to decide. Some were unable to compete at the Auburn trial, being a little too late, and they expected to compete here, but the judges have concluded to withdraw the offers of premiums and give only their opinion, on account of the difficulty they will have in deciding on machines of such equal qualities.

There are anti-friction and other pumps working well, but they ar

their opinion, on account of the difficulty taey will have in deciding on machines of suck qued qualifies.

There are activification and other humbs working well, but they are deceptive, because they raise water only from the surface. The sorgo mills can but work when cane can be had, but it is scarce, and the crop seems neglected this year; the crain drills for wheat are various and of great excellence. The wheat crop of the State generally is increased by them. Then there are clover-pulies, characteristic of Pennylvania farming, and much to her advantage. Feed-cutters, plows and one-horse cultivators, endless chain horse powers, farming mills, boring machines, corn planters for one row or two rows; superplos, late and bone dost largely are advertised and exhibited, as though clover-growing and mannre were out of date. Many of all these articles are for sale, and there are frequent transactions, particularly in stock, which is a leature properly belonging to a fair.

In the main hall some new articles have been entered, as fine choese and wool. Then, too, one sees a large variety of domestic goods, bed-quilis, cotton, woolen and linen cloth, plain and checked blankets, sheets, tablecloths and towelling—an honor to the people of the State, for by such labors they laid the foundation of riches and good habits. One man is very busy with a machine for milking cows, which is to be operated to-morrow, when it will be seen how a cow will like it. A specimen of porcelain canneled ware on stons kettles, from Pittsburgh is worthy of attention. These have had long experience, and it is claimed to last as long as the fron itself.

To be particular will demand large space. It must do to say that the fair is very creditable, indeed, and this not only for beauty, variety and exher officers.

From 2 to 4 o'clock the crowd was largest. The two vast cities of New-York and Philadelphia, equally distant, sent many thomsands, and perhaps so large and well-dressed an assemblage never was before seen at any fair in America. The numb

FAIRFIELD COUNTY (CONN.) AGRICULTURAL

was in a very bad condition, the less storm making the track very muddy. This afternoon Mr. Salon Robinson, agricult inral editor of Thir. N. V. Trinuxe. was present at the Fair and made a very interesting address to the farmers and others present, upon the subject of "General Farming."

Mr. Robinson remarked, after being introduced to the and dience by Mr. Camp:

PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY: I fear that you are, on this occasion, doomed to be disappointed, as I did not come here to deliver an address. I came here to view this fair as a spectator. This is my native State, and I feel a great fair as a spectator. This is my native State, and I feel a great interest in the success of her farmers. I do not go forth about the country as an agricultural lecturer or teacher of it. I write upon the subject sometimes. I have lived just long enough to learn I am a nothing—anon in regard to farming. Indeed, I do not feel able to teach the Connecticut farmers anything new concerning their farms. I stand here to answer any questions which you may be pleased to ask of me. I do not claim to know all things about forwing, though I have written a good deal on the subject. What do you wish me to talk about that will open the matter? If I undertake to read a lecture of talk one, I fear it would not interest you?

Several questions were now asked of the speaker relating to the cultivation of the sell by farmers, which were immediately disposed of to the satisfaction of the heat part of an hour, and his replies were listened to with marked attention. He concluded his address by reading to the audience an original poem entitled "The Nations' Cattle Show." Upon taking his seat a vote of thanks was passed by the society to Mr. Robinson for his excellent address.

The fair will continue until Saturday night. To-morrow will be devoted to the exhibition of horses and colts.

THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FAIR.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Gov. Fenton and suite,
George Curtis, Collector of this port, and several other
prominent gentlemen, were present to-day at the St. Law
rence County Fair, now open at Canton.

THE HOUSATONIC (MASS.) FAIR.

THE HOUSATONIC (MASS.) FAIR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

Grear Barrington, Mass., Sept. 26, 1866.

The twenty-fifth annual cattle show and fair of the Housatonic Agricultural Society opened at this place to-day, under decidedly adverse circumstances. Rain, rain, rain, little but rain from moraing till evening. Despits this the streets were filled at an early hour with a long string of farmers' wagons, and the spacious building of the Society has been crowded throughout the day. The exhibition of the mestic animals is a remarkably full and good one, comprising some of the facet specimens of blooded stock that have been entered at the cattle shocks of this Association for years. Of fruits, flowers, veretables, &c., there is also a large and fine display. Mammoth pumpkins, gigantic squashes, have cabbages and inscious melons, draw forth many expressions of admiration; while apples, pears, grapes, and all the varieties of fruits are exposed in a manner to tempt the vericat Rejustrea.

The ledge have contributed largely of their handwork—

hibition.

The rain has, nowever, interfered with and delayed almost everything. Should to-merrow bring with it a fair sky, an immense crowd will be gathered, and the doings thereof shall be fally chronicled for the readers of THE TRIBUNE. THE NEW-HAVEN HORSE FAIR. New-Haven, Sept. 27.—The National Horse Fair, now being held here, closes to-morrow (Friday). The fair to-day was a great success, and was largely attended.

THE CROPS.

REPORTS RECEIVED AT OUR AGRICULTURAL BURRAY
IN RELATION TO THE CROPS IN EUROPE—THE
REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.
In the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for September, now in press, will be found a digest of recent foreign official statements concerning cerials and cotton of especial interest to American producers. The imports of breadstuffs into Great Britain during the The imports of breadstuns into Great Britain during the present year show an insignificant contribution from this country, but the acknowledged deficiency of the harvests of the season, both in France and Great Britain, promises a demand which will call forth at renumerating prices our surplus stores which fortunately are sufficient to aid materially in equalizing the heavy balance of trade against us. In this connection the following communication, bearing date Sept 7, received through the courtesy of the Assistant Secretary of State from United States Commercial Agent E. D. Webster, will be read with interest:

"For the information of the Commissions of Agriculture and the grain-growers of the United States. I have the honor to state that the barvest in none of the woodland counties, if indeed, in any part of England, will come up to the expectations that were entertained a few weeks ago. It will fall very largely short, both in quantity and quality of the grain. Unfortunately for the farmers, just as they were about to commence the wheat harvest severe rains set in, which have continued with very little interruption down to this time, and the weather is still threatening.

"The consequence is that in all parts of the country the grain has been very seriously damaged, and in some places whole fields have been readered nearly worthless for human food. The crop of sound wheat in England. I am told by well-informed persons, will not be above one-half as much as that harvested last year. Very much of the wnext that will be his one-dittion commonly described by one farmers as "grown." Giber kinds of grain have also sufficed very Swirely. If Trailes and over passions of Europe the crops of wheat are also reported small."

It will be seen, awas the report, that this country has present year show an insignificant contribution from this

imports from the United States in the six months from January to June inclusive are computed at \$126,349,865 for 904,704 hales, or 344 cents per pound, while all other imports averaged but 27 cents, and India cotton but 22

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

An interesting feature in the present report is the assumption of statistical relations with the South. The returns may not be sufficiently numerous to afford entirely accurate bases for estimates, but it is believed that fair approximations have been made. They make estimates of farm stock, as compared with the numbers in 1880, as follows: Horses, 68 per cent, mules, 70; cattle, 65 sheep, 80, and hogs, 65 per cent. A table of the estimated numbers of farm stock of each of these States will be found interesting. It shows an actual increase in the sheep of Texas amounting to 20 per cent.

The County estimates of the probable cotton crop on the list of September were less confident, for many reasons; especially, owing to the dangers to which the crop is liable in the future. A fair analysis, however, at that date, of the elementary estimates, will make up a grand estimate of about 1,800,000 bales.

The estimates of the various farm crops warrant the assection that the year has been one of remarkable fruitfulness. Of corn there will be more than a thousand millions of bushels. Although late fears of killing frosts have been realized only to a small extent, yet the recently deluging rains have overflowed large areas of ripening corn in the West, and retarded its maturity generally, arousing some apprehensions of inferior quality in that which is not folly matured.

TEXAS. THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

matured.

TEXAS.

New-Obleans, Sept. 26.—The Galection Bulletin states, on the authority of Gen. Kiddoo, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, that reports to him from his subordinates show that the crop will fall from a third to a half short of the former estimates; also, that there are not negroes enough at labor to pick out the crops.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[By Telegraph.] DISCHARGED. Hospital Stewards George W. Smart and Eugene Hinley, U. S. Army.

Hinley, U. S. Army.

ASSIGNED.

Brevet Lient.-Col. J. F. Randolph, Surgoon, to duty at Fort Wood, New-York Harbor.

Miscelllandous.

Maj. Roger Jones. Assistant Inspector-General, is ordered to proceed to California, via New-York and Fanama, for duty in Military Division of Pacific.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. S. Burton, U. S. A., Colonel 5th U. 9.

Artillery, is in temporary command of the Department of the Potomic, Gen. Schofield being absent on leave.

Maj. Bronneman, of Gen. Grant's staff, was to-day marrito Muss Martin V. Wilson of this city.

NAVY GAZETTE.

[By Telegraph.] ORDERED

ORDERED.

Sept. 19.—Lieut.-Commander A. R. McNair, to do daty at Naval Academy; First Assistant Engineer Sydney Albert, to Experimental daty at Koveity Iron Works, N. Y., Acting Third Assistant Engineers A. D. Renshaw and Leopold Callaway, to steamer Resace.

Sept. 20. Acting Asst-Surgeon C. W. Kulght to steamer Monongaliela; Chief-Engineer Mortimer Kellow to superine tead construction of Georginent buildings now under censtruction at Bridgewater, Mass.; Acting First Asst. Engineer Angustus Clapp to steamer Tahoma: Second Asst. Engineer Josiah C. Chaffee and Edwin T. Phillippi to steamer Resaca, DETACRED.

Sopt. 29, Acting Volunteer Lieut. and Pilot Martin Freeman from command of steamer Cowslip and granted leave et absense.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

APPOINTMENT REVORED.

Sept. 19.—Mate A. J. Kenny at Washington Navy Yord.

MISCELLANDOUS.

The Flag Ship Rhode Island, ropairing at New-York, will be ready for san on the 27th inst. The steamer Winocakl sailed from Key West, Fiorida, for the coast of Cuba, on the 19th inst. The Flag Ship Colorado was at Cherburg, France, Aug. 21, and steamer Theonderoga was at Tricote, France, Aug. 15.

The steamer Michigan loft Cleveland, Ohio, for Eric, Pa., on 25th inst.

The Navy Department has recalled form.